Cerrespondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14. A large draft was drawn on the General Post Office yesterday-I believe the largest ever drawn in that Department. It was drawn on New-York, in favor of the English Government. to balance postage collections. The amount was

\$187,000. Gen. Cass, I understand, wrote to Massachusetts to prevent the "bargaining and corruption" going on in that State with reference to United States Senator. He was informed that it could

not be prevented. It appears by telegraphic dispatches from Missouri that Col. BENTON will be returned to the Benate after all. The Senator is in high spirits at this favorable turn of affairs.

A movement is making to get up a bill in the House providing for the distribution of Public Lands to all of the States, in equal amount with the State which at present has the largest share. No State is to be allowed, however, to locate their share within the borders of another State.

States having no Public Lands within their jurisdiction must look to the Territories. Those having a surplus are to be allowed one-third more than the average, or so much surplus as they may have within that amount. Great efforts will be made to induce the Committee on Public Lands to bring in such a bill; if they will not, the attempt will be made without them. A determination exists in the meantime to vote away no more Pablic Lands until some just system is advantaged. Public Lands until some just system is adopted as between the new and old States.

Many are now seeing the propriety of Mr. CLAY's great measure for the distribution of the ceeds, who once bitterly opposed that mea-

The bill of which Mr. HAMPTON of Penn. gave notice yesterday, is excellent so far as it goes. It appropriates 25,000,000 of acres to be apportioned between Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Deleware, North Carlonia, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, according to representation, for purposes of Common School Education. It also provides for the District of Columbia.

The bill providing Indemnity on account of French Spoliations, which Senator Smirth intends shortly to urge upon the consideration of the Se-nate, provides for the payment of claims for spoliations committed prior to 1500, to the amount of \$5,000,000. For the ascertainment of claims, it provides three Commissioners to hold their sessions in the City of Washington. Claims provided for by the Constitution of 1803 between the United States and France, and by the treaty with Spain of 1819, are excluded. WOUTER YOU TULLER.

The Completion of the Code No. II.

Yesterday I endeavored to show, that it was practicable for the Legislature to pass the completed codes at the ensuing session; that there was no reason for further delay; and that the credit of the State required immediate action. I shall now endeavor to show that the interest of the State also requires it.

The codes, as they are reported complete, con-

The codes, as they are reported compacte, consist first, of those provisions which have been already enacted as part of the whole work; and secondly; of all other provisions supposed to be necessary to make a complete body of remedial law, civil and criminal. Of the former portions, it law, civil and criminal. Of the former portions, it is not necessary now to speak, any further than as they bear upon the question of enacting the latter. What I wish to show is, that the remaining portions are not only good in themselves, but proper to be enacted as the continuation and completion of those which have already become law.

But before proceeding to do this, I must take notice of two or three objections which have been raised. It has been objected that the proposed codes are too large. I answer that they are as

codes are too large. I answer that they are as small as it is possible to make them; that they are not larger than similar works in other countries, and that they are a great reduction and condensation of our existing law. Let those who object take a single title, and see how far they can reduce any section, and what sections they can omit, without impairing the completeness of the whole. The experiment will not be likely to satisfy them. On the contrary, they will probably find that condensation has been already carried as far as it is safe. If, indeed, they will first come to an agreement with those, and they are not a few, who complain of too great condensation, they will relieve the friends of the code from the accessity of answering one class of objectors.

The French codes of civil and criminal procedure consists altographer of one thousand six hundred

dure consists altogether of one thousand six hun-dred and eighty-live articles, beside formularies containing three hundred and ninety-live forms.— Yet they do not provide for the whole judicial establishment, -for grand juries, trial juries in civil cases, prerogative writs, and many other matters of the first importance to our people, and necessary to the completeness of our codes. These codes, civil and criminal, consist altogether of two thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine sections, at least one thousand five hundred of which are devoted to the subjects not contained in the French; so that ours are really more condensed than theirs. And the same thing may, I think, be said of the codes of the other States of conti-nental Europe, and of the code of practice of

Louisiana.

Our existing law on the subjects embraced in the proposed codes, is contained in upward of three thousand sections of the revised statutes, in many voluminous treatises, and in an immense number of cases of practice, reported in the books, computed by some persons to amount to sixty thou sand. To comprehend the reduction proposed, let this wast mass of heterogeneous matter, accommoditions of the computer of the sand the lated in books which till a library, be compared with the proposed sections, which can all be put into a book of three hundres and fifty pages in the

ordinary print of our statutes.

Then it has been objected that the proposed codes go to unsettle the existing code. Indeed the language used is something like this: You gave us, in 1848, a little code, which we thought was to be final; you changed this, and added to it, in 1849; and in 1850, you propose to change and add again. Nothing can be more unjust and preposterous than this language. They who use it, cught to know that the report of 1848 was made expressly as a partial one; as the part of a whole, which was to be completed afterward; that the report of 1849 consisted almost entirely of additional portions; and that the report of 1850 presented all the remaining parts, so as to form, with what had already been given, one consistent whole. The portions of the code already enacted are not changed in any matter of principle, nor
even in any matter of detail, excepting only a few
inconsiderable particulars.

And yet, that the new provisions shock many

prejudices of the profession: that they give more summary remedies in various cases; that they make another step forward in the same direction as the portions already enacted, must be admitted; but that these afford any reasons against them, cannot be conceded. Every advance is a change, and every change is productive of some inconvenience. Here, as elsewhere, the incon-venience of the few must yield to the benefit of

the many.

When the first section of the Eric Railroad was completed, no doubt there were persons upon the line whose affairs it deranged, diverting business from its accustomed channels. In a year or two, however, basiness adjusted itself to the new facilities; lines of travel were directed toward the road, and its temporary termination; stage owners and hotel keepers governed themselves accordingly. In the meantime the road is pushed forward. Who now listens to the complaints of the men whose business must be changed in consequence! They might say, with the same justice as those who complain of the completion of the code, you gave us at first a small line, which we thought was to be all; you extended it still forther the west. further the next year; we have accommodated our business to it: we have invested capital and employed laborers; why can you not now remain as you are, and leave us in quiet; why will you derange our business again, lossen the custom at eur hotels, throw our carriages and business out of employ; in short, why will you persevere in com-

It has also been objected, that the code of civil procedure partakes of the civil rather than the common law, as if that alone were a reason against it. Whether it would be a reason, if it were true, we need not inquire, since it happens not to be true. There is, in fact, a vastly large infusion of the common, than of the civil law. They who assert the contrary, can know little of shat civil law, of which they speak; and which,

with its fixed forms, its great diversity of actions, | By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. with its fixed forms, its great diversity of actions, its long series of pleadings, its refined technicalities, its assessors, but no juries, its written testimeny, and its narrow rules of evidence, is as unlike the code proposed for adoption here, as the Government of Justinian was anlike our own.—
Indeed there is scarce a feature common to the Indeed there is scarce a feature common to the civil law and our code, except that in both, the pleadings are required to state the facts of the

pleadings are required to state the facts of the case, rather than fictions.

Having answered those objections, it remains now to give some of the more prominent reasons, why it is for the interest of the State, that the proposed codes should be passed.

First. It is important, not to say indispensable, that the different portions of our remedial law should be assimilated to each other. We have now, portions of the code already enacted, and we have the old law is respect to the subjects not embraced in these portions. That old law is unlike the new, in its spirit and form; some of it is difficult to find; and of that which is accessible, it is not always easy to say how much is repeal ed, because of its repugnance to the new. Is it not better for all—for those who practice, and those who are clients—that the parts should agree in purpose, be consistent in language, and be brought together, that no room be left for doubt as to what is repealed, and what retained, rather than that we would continue to have our present complex body of law, partly written, and partly unwritten, scattered in many quarters, hard to find, and harder to reconcile?

Second. The enactment of the whole is impor-

tant, because it will put into the hands of the people a complete code of remedial law. On many of the subjects embraced in this, the law is now scattered through various treatises and books of reports, hardly accessible to lawyers, unless they have considerable libraries, and quite inac-cessible to the people. It can hardly be a ques-tion, that this law should be placed in the most convenient form, and made accessible to all. Indeed, I would go so far as to publish it in a cheap volume, and distribute it through every school district in the State. In no other way can the people be made acquainted with the laws under which they live, and, what is hardly an inferior consideration in this Republican land, know how to hold their officers responsible, and when to

amend their laws.

The question here is vital, and goes much further than the disposition of the work before us; and that is, whether we shall have at all a code of the that is, whether we shall have at all a body of unwritten law. The opposition of the greater number of the legal profession to the code already enacted, as well as to that which is proposed to be enacted, arises, I am persuaded, for the most part, from their deep-rooted hostility to a written code. From education and force of habit, they oppose now, and they will always oppose the en-actment of any body of law which will collect and settle the rules now floating about in multitudinous books and the uncertain atmosphere of courts, and which shall convert the judges from the

and which shall convert the judges from the makers into the interpreters of laws.

The people of this State have determined, and in their fundamental law have declared, that they will have a complete code of all their law, and however it may be delayed, it cannot be prevented. A portion of that code, a very important and the most required portion, is here presented to them; let the passage of this be made a test question, and if the people succeed, as I doubt not they will, let the compilation of the rest be placed in the hands of its friends, and carried forward as ravidly as the neutre of the work will orward as rapidly as the nature of the work will

Mercantile Library Association-Aunum
Meeting.

The annual meeting of this time-honored Institution was held at the rooms in Clinton Hall on Tuesday. On motion of the President, Hon. CHARLES KING, President of Columbia College, and for many years an active and efficient friend of the Association, was called to preside.

Upon assuming the Chair, Mr. King briefly addressed the audience, alluding to his own commencement in this City as a clerk, and to the pride with which he looked back upon his connection with the Mercantile Library. It had commenced when there was little to warrant the undertaking, and with but little hopes of success; but it had steadily progressed until it now numbered among its possessions over 30,000 volumes. That these volumes had been productive of much good must be evident to all who would look around them and see the evidence in the intelligence and enterprise that characterizes the Mercantile profession in this City. In conclusion, Mr. King warmly commended the Association to the fostering care and protection of the Merchants and Clerks of the great Metropolis, and expressed his warm thanks for the honor conferred upon in being called to preside over its annual meeting.
After the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read and approved, Mr. Ogden presented the report of the Treasurer, which was read and accepted.

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Beside this, there is \$3,000 received from GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, Esq. which is on deposit at 3 per cent. awaiting a suitable permanent invest-

T. J. BAYARD, Esq. the President, then presented his Report, from which we glean the most important items. The number of new members received during the past year has been :

Making the total number who have joined during the

There were 238 withdrew, and 508 accounts were closed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, making the whole number who have ceased their connection with the Library during the year 1850, 740-showing a gain of 370 of old and new members is 3,344. The total num-ber of volumes on hand at the close of 1850 was 30,233. The books added during the year are thus

Among the additions of the year are some rare and valuable works-among which is the copy of the original of Washington's Farewell Address. presented by Robert Lennox, Esq. There is a want com in which to display the treasures of the Library, the most valuable works being bid from general observation in out of the-way places and corners. Twelve American and 7 foreign daily journals, 15 American and 9 foreign weeklies, 29 American and 35 foreign monthlies, and 14 American and 10 foreign quarterlies, and 14 American and 10 foreign quarterlies, are regularly received, making a total of 131 periodicals—an increase of 22 since last year. 147 members joined the eleven classes in Spanish, German, Elocution, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Phonography, Gymnastics—exceeding by 48 the numbers in 1849. The Treasurer reports in his possession belonging to this fund \$128.99; there is in the Saxings Bankato its credit \$202.25—making a total of \$331.24. The Scholarships in the gift of the Association are held by the following gentle-men. Columbia College: Mr. H. Wellman, in the Senior Class: Mr. R. Vincent, in the Fresh-

man Class. University: Robert Dumont and Mr. H. F. Smith. The Report was adopted, and after the transction of some business, not of general interest, the President introduced to the audience Professor Henry, who made a brief address, and the meet-

Declaration of Independence by Yucatan. The steamship Alabama brings news from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst to the effect that Yucatan has pronounced against the Supreme Government and delared herself independent of

Senator for Mussachusetts.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 15. The House refused by 48 majority to postpone the Election of U. S. Senator, and are now balloting. The Coalition still adheres to Sumner.

The first ballot for Senator gave Sumner, 185 Winthrop, 172; Scattering, 30. Sumner's loss, 4.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARDSELES, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Senate.—Bills have been introduced to charter
the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh—relating to the Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh—relating to partnerships in this Commonwealth—to extend the charter of Schuylkill Bank of Philadelphia and to reduce the capital—also, one to apportionate the State into twenty Judicial Districts. A resolution was offered calling upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth for information in relation to the Commonwealth of the Commonwea to the common of Judicial Districts and the Counties constituting each, salaries of Judges, &c.

House.—Bills were introduced to charter the Bank of Tamaqua, and to revise the militia system of the Commonwealth.

Treaty with Texas Indians.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 15. The Government Agents have recently effected treaties with the Texan Indians, by which the Indians promise the restitution of all stolen property and the prisoners in their possession. Some tribes were not represented in the Councils, par-ticularly the Camanches; but the Agents report strong hopes of shortly inducing them to enter into similar conditions with more faithful compli-

Sailing of the Ningara.

Bostos, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara sailed at noon with 58 passengers for Liverpool and 10 for Halifax. She took out \$4,800 in Gold Dust, \$9,600 in Secretary 15,000 in Secretary 15,000 in Secre Sovereigns, and \$100,400 in Silver Dollars: the latter from Canada.

Stamford—Hazy Tuesday, Jan. 15—8 A.M.

Bridgeport—Clear Thever—
Middletown—Wind SW Service—Ser The Wenther By Bain's Line. ence—Fine, clear, wind 88W..... At 29 Wall-st, at 12 M....

XXXIst CONGRESS Second Session.

SENATE.... Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
Mr. Dickinson presented three petitions about amending Patent laws.
Mr. Clay presented three petitions from Indiana praying that Congress would adopt some analysis of the colored people in steps to remove all those free colored per the United States who are willing to go to Africa, and that provisions be made for their support for one year after their arrival there. Also, a petition from Rhode Island, signed by every member of the State Senate, most of the Members of the House, by ex-Governors, ex-Senators, ex-Members of Legislature, by many of the literati of the State, by heads of Colleges, and by the great body of citizens in private time.

They pray that more effectual means may be

adopted for the suppression of the African slave trade. They depict the horrors of the trade in vivid colors, and represent that the measures adopted by Great Britain, France and the United States, by keeping up squadrons on the coast of Africa, have been a failure. They represent that the only effectual method for the suppression of African slave trade is the encouragement of establishing colonies all along the coast of Africa. The colonies now there, within their limits, have wholly suppressed the trade, and they occupy one-third of the coast. The petitioners ask that a line of steamers or of packet-vessels be established to ply between the United States and the coast of Africa.

Mr. CLAY said the petitions had suggested to him the importance of the subject. He alluded to the report lately sent to the Senate by the State Department in which it appeared that the importa-tion of slaves into Brazil, Cuba and other South ern countries, has increased immensely. trade is mainly carried on by American ve Ninety-three American vessels cleared within one year for ports in Brazil from the coast of Africa. These American vessels were sold in the Brazillian ports on condition that they be delivered in ports on the coast of Africa. The vessel while sctually sold, sails to Africa under the American flag; when arrived there the Captain sees the agent to whom he is to deliver sel is sold; that a new crew is to be shipped and that the American flag is to come down. The poor sailors have the alternative to remain and perish from want on the coast of Africa, or to ship and navigate the vessel with a cargo of slaves to States shall refuse to grant sea letters or oti documents allowing vessels to sail from any of these ports to the coast of Africa, for there is many of these ports to the coast of Africa, for there is many of the coast of Africa, for there is many of the coast of Africa, for the coast of the coast o

trade to carry them there except the slave trade.

All agree that the Squadron on the Coast of Africa has been a failure, so far as stopping the slave trade. At all events, it is ascertained that the good results are not equivalent to the great cost and sacrifice of health and life in keeping a Squadron up. The United States keep up a Squadron on the Coast of Africa, under the eighth article of the Treaty of Washington, amounting to a force of eighty guns, and also a Squadron on the Const of Brazil. These Squadrons cost half a million annually, beside a great sacrifice of and health. He thought that if these Squadro as they did not prevent the trade, were withdrawn, there would not be such a sacrifice of African lives. He thought that there was no effectual remedy for the slave trade, but the occupation of the whole coast by colonies, and then stop the trade at home and on its threshold. By the Treaty of Washington the United States was only obliged keep a squadron on the coast of Brazil for Those five years have long since expired. It was a question of financial economy whether this squadron should be kept up at such expense and the lives of gallant seamen jeopardized and sacrificed, when no good fruit followed. There was no project of the age equal to that of transwas no project of the age equal to that of transporting with their own consent to the coast of Africa, the people of color. What was to become of them here? In this city, under the eye of Congress, their number has been doubled in the last ten years. Many States of the Union have already adopted legislation for their exclusion, and prohibitions against them have been adopted in several State Constitutions. What in the name of humanity is to become of them here? Nothing can be done for their relief, except to transport them to the home of their ancestors. It will benefit the whites at the North, the slaves at the South, and greatly improve the condition of the poor creatures them-selves, for if they remain here, they must continue to be a degraded race. No one, no section or state of country can be injured by their coloniza-tion on the coast of Africa. It will, if we could permit people of the South to conduct and man-age their own domestic affairs for themselves. If ey would only consider that if Slavery be an it is confined only to the people of the South. they would join in this grand plan and aid us in is only effectual measure to benefit the free ne-

Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Halls said that he had a petition signed by over 300 citizens of Montgomery County, Penn—It was not signed by any ex-Governors, ex-Mem bers of Congress none of the literati was among them. He was told, however, by the Senator from Pennsylvania that one of the signers was a brother of a man who was once candidate for Governor. (Laughter.) The petitioners pray the immediate repeal of the Act of September 18, 1850, for the recapture of fugitive slaves. He would have presented the petition and let it take that sleep which all such petitions are doomed to take, without remark had not the Separar from Page. without remark had not the Senator from Pent sylvania a few days ago set the example by stating his opinion of petition. I believe Congress ought to repeal the law, or ought to modify it most essentially. I believe that the law is a reproacon the civilization of the age and a perfect parody on the Constitution. Mr. FOOTE .- I call the Senator to order. It is

not in order thus to characterize the legislation of

Mr. Rusk said he had another point of order, and that was that it was not in order to discuss

petitions and thus consume all the morning hour.
The Charm said that Mr. Hale had a right to express his opinion of the law. But the rule was that in presenting potitions, nothing was in order but to state briefly the contents of the petition.

Mr. FOOTE-Does the Chair decide that de-

nunciation of the law was out of order? CHAIR-The Chair made no such decision. E Mr. FOOTE-Then the Senator is at liberty to

go on as long as he pleases denouncing the legis-lation of Congress.

Mr. Hatz—I assure the Senate I will not go one tenth the extent in condemning this law that the Senator from Mississippi did in denunciation of the action of Congress at the last session in regard to the Public Printer. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOOTE-1 was very wrong, I know. [Laugh-Mr. HALE-I think the Senator from Kentucky, in his remarks this morning, was wholly mista-ken in saying that the petitions he presented re-

ommended the only—
Mr. Foots—I call the Senator to order. It was
of in order to discuss the subject of colonization

in presenting this petition.

The CHAIR said the Senator from New Hampshire was not in order.

Mr. HALE .- All I have to say is, that I am glad that I have elicited such a tender regard for the Laughter. Mr. Whitcoms moved the petition be laid on the table.

Mr. Turney said other petitions had been referred, and why should this not be?

Mr. Foore demanded yeas and nays, which were ordered. The roll was called, and many Senators present did not vote. Before the vote was announced, Mr. Foote demanded the enforce-

ment of the rule which requires every Senator Mr. YULKE said if the call was simed at him, he would say that he did not vote and had not

voted for a purpose.

Mr. FOOTE insisted on the enforcement of the Mr. YULKE said that he would state his reasons

objection from various quarters.

Mr. JEFF. Davis considered the Senator had a light to state his reasons for not voting.

Mr. YELEE then asked to be excused from voting.

The reason why he did not vote was that resolutions were now pending before the Legisature of Florida, instructing the Senators from

that State not to vote on any question connected with the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Manoum called for the yeas and nays on excusing Mr. Yulce. Great confusion in the

Mr. HAMLIS thought all this was out of orderwhile the Senate was voting on one subject no other vote could be interposed as was now contem-plated. Here was a vote within a vote—no person could be excused from voting unless he was excused before the vote was commenced.

The Chair was understood to say the proceed-

ings were out of order. Great confusion.

Mr. Berrien said he had been momentarily out of the hall, and desired the Senator from Florida to repeat his reasons for asking to be excused.

Mr. YULEE again stated the reasons.

Mr. Berries said that even if the resolutions of the Legislature of of instructions had passed the Legislature of Florida he did not think they should prevent the Senator from discharging the duty of all Senators, imposed by the Constitution.

Mr. HALE asked to be excused from voting on the motion to excuse the Senator from Florida. There was a law requiring all to vote, and he was undetermined whether to vote for enforcement of the law or whether to wait for the higher law, which was expected from Florida.—

Mr. SEWARD said that he considered it a matter to be judged of by every one for whether to vote or not vote on any question. He would not vote to compel another to vote.

Mr. FOOTE was glad that the New Hampshire
Senator had exposed the higher law principle.

He was, however, somewhat surprised to see how the Senators from New-York and Florida harmonized on the general doctrine of higher law.

The Chair, after consideration, decided that no motion to excuse was in order, while the Senate

was dividing. The rule required every Senator

Mr. YULEE rose to speak.
Mr. HALK called to order.
The CHAIR decided no further remarks were in order, and called the Senator from Florida to or-

SECRETARY-Mr. Yulee,-no response; Mr. Yue,—no response. The Chain said he had now discharged his duty, was for the Senate to act.

Mr. WINTEROF said the practice in the House was to call a member, and when he refused to answer, to proceed with the vote, and afterward it was a question whether to censure the mem-Mr. Phenes said he desired to vote, and his

M. UPHAN and Mr. Bathwis also voted. Mr. BUTLER said be had not voted, nor did he

Mr. BUTLER said he had not voted, nor did he intend to vote. He occupied the same position as the Senator from Florida.

CHAIR—Call the Senator from South Carolina.

SECRETARY—"Mr. Butler," Mr. Butler." No

sponse was given.
The Chair announced the vote to be decided

The Chair announced the vote to be decided in the affirmative, and the petition was laid on the table. The vote was as follows:

Year—Alchboo, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Cass, Clevers, Buyls, of Miss, Dawson, Bickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Donglass, Dawson, Brotheson, Dodge, Orling, Donglass, Dawson, Morlos, Gwinn, Houston, Houter, Jones, King, Mangam, Mason, Morlos, Norris, Pearce, Pheips, Rhott, Rask, Skields, Sewell, Spunance, Underwood, Wales, Whittenab—3.

Navis—Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Cooper, Joo, Davis, Dayton, Hodge, of Wis, Ewing, Hale, Hamim, Allier, Seward, Smith, Upham, Walker, Whithrop—16.

Mr. Shward presented the petition of five hundred citizens of Hudson, N.Y. praying the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and moved it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Manoum moved that the motion to refer be

laid on the table. Carried without a count.

Mr. Dickinson gave notice of a joint resolution giving Surgeons in the Navy for land service the same rations as are given a medical officer of the

Mr. Benton reported back with amendment the bill to direct payment to California of all money collected in her ports as revenue on imports prior

to her admission into the Union.

The Senate took up the bill granting five years pension to certain widows and orphans of soldiers of the United States and after debate the bill was

SENATE took up the bill to cede Public

Lands to States, &c.
Mr. WALKER concluded his speech in favor of

Mr. Seward desired to speak on the bill, but not now, and on his metion, the subject was post-

poned for one week.

The French Spoliation Bill was taken up, but efore action, the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House went into Committee of the Whole in the Postage bill.

The question taken on agreeing to the amendment pending from yesterday, providing for a three cents rate on single letters of half ounce, and five cents if not prepaid. No diminution of mail facilities, nor reduction of compensations of Postmasters, should the bill pass. Rejected— only two members voting in the affirmative. Mr. Brown of Ia. offered an amendment charg-

ng three cents for a distance under 300 miles over 200 miles five cents; providing also that mail facilities shall not be diminished nor Postmasters'

salaries reduced by this act. Rejected: 52 to 72.

Mr. DIMMICK proposed three, five and ten cents
postage, according to distance. Rejected: Ayes 8 : Noes not counted.

Mr. Potter offered a substitute for the first sec-

on of the original bill—namely, upon each letter of weighing over one half an ounce three cents, and for each additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce, three cents—provided no Post Of-fice now existing shall be discontinued, nor shall the mail service on any mail route be discontinued the mall service on any mall route be discontinued or diminished in consequence of any dimunition of the revenues that may result from this act, and provided it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to establish new Post Offices and place mail service on new mail routes established or that may be hereafter established in same manner as though this act had not passed, and provi-ded that the compensation of the Postmasters shall not be diminished in consequence of the passage of this act. After unsuccessful efforts to amend, this was agreed to, ayes 91, noes 90. The first section was thus disposed of by the Committee. The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the second section of the bill.

Mr. POTTER moved a substitute for it, charging on printed matter two ounces one cent; books not weighing over thirty ounces shall be deemed mailable matter; and providing that newspapers

delivered in the State where published, shall be chargeable with only one-half the foregoing rates. Various amendments were offered to this and rejected. Two similar, in substance, were agreed to, that no postage shall be charged on newspato, that no postage shall be charged to the county where pers mailed and delivered in the County where published, nor withis thirty miles of place of publication. Another agreed to deducting 50 per cent. on magazines postage, when prepaid.

Without perfecting the second section, the Committee and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Petitions were presented for amendment of Commissioners, Map of Brooklyn; for redemption

in the City of New York.

Bills were reported prohibiting members of Mutual Insurance Companies from voting for Directors by proxy; to repeal the Charter of Croton Turnpike Company. Concurrent resolutions were introduced for re-

duction of Postage. Referred to Literature Com-

A Bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan to amend

A Bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan to amend
the General Banking Law.
Notice was given of a bill to establish a uniform
standard of Weights and Measures.
The Senate then adjourned, to attend the annual
meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

ASSEMBLY.

Petitions were presented from the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New-York asking for an amendment of their Charter—Praying for a Reduction of Railroad Fare—Of free colored men of Albany for a law protecting them from arrest—For the repeal or modification of the Militia Law.

Reports were made from the Judiciary Committee unfavorable to the petition asking an amendment of the Charter of Brooklyn

A bill amending the act incorporating Mining and Manufacturing Associations was reported. Bills were introduced to provide for the incor-poration of Building Societies; and amending the act incorporating the Mutual Insurance Compa-nics of New-York. Adjourned.

The steamer Southerner arrived Tuesday night from Charleston. We are indebted to our riends of the Courier and Mercury for late

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar-Tais Day. COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Nos. 133, 149, 151, 53, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 77, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187. Part 2—Nos. 182, 184,

6, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 10, 212, 214. Superior Court .- Nos. 159, 239, 241, 244, 246, 141, 259, 261, 261, 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 269, 271, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 25, 7, 108, 191, 34, 20, 25, 192, 193, 138, 173, 149, 254, 195, 135, 59, 238,

240, 236, 160, 245. CIRCUIT COURT.-Nos. 182, 21, 111, 115, 118, 19, 121, 36, 65, 103, 124, 125, 1251, 126. U. S. District Court.—Monday—[Criminal trials till then |- Nos. 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,

U. S. District Court WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

Trial of Nicholas Smith, Francis Morris, Lewis Desmond, Francis Capana, Peter Pearage, Geo. Sheppard, Michael Coggen, and John Patrick, seamen of the ship Henry, of Boston, on a charge of mutiny and revolt on board said vessel.

Mr. J. Prescott Hall, U. S. District Attorney, appeared on the part of the Linited States.

Mr. J. Prescott Hall, U. S. District Attorney, appeared on the part of the United States and Messrs. A. C. Morrell and Geo. F. Betts (assigned by the Court) for defense.

Mr. Hall in opening the case stated that the Henry sailed from Boston for San Francisco on the 10th April last. She had a complement of eight men beside the captain, two mates and two

The charge against the prisoners is mutiny, boys. The charge against the prisoners is muthay, the punishment not over ten years imprisonment and \$2,000 fine, and any less amount that the Court may see fit. The first man (George Sheppard) is an Englishman—all the rest are Italians. Some little difficulty had occurred between the first mate and one or two of the men, but nothing scrious. On 23th June, when the vessel had got to about the latitude of 44, near the Falkland Islands, Cape Horn being about latitude 56, the whole of the men at midnight, armed themselves, whole of the men at miningnt, armed themselves, came aft, demanded the first mate and the steward (who, with the captain, had retreated to the cabin.) and said they would throw them overboard. The captain refused to let the mate and steward go up. The men afterwards refused to do duty although the wind was blowing hard, and the vessel in great jeoparative they demanded that the first mate should be dy-they demanded that the first mate should be aced in the house on deck, and the key given to the crew; this was refused, and the next night they all armed themselves again, having pistols, a sword caue, and harpoons. It was then deemed advisable by the officers that the mate should go into the house on deck as the men required, and the key given to the crew, which was done—they then remeated the Cart. then requested the Captain to put back to Rio Janeiro, and he did so. The frigate Brandywine happened to be there, the Consul notified, and the men placed on board the Brandywine, together with the second mate and a boy as witnesses-a new crew was shipped for the Henry, and she

new crew was snipped for the Heary, and ane proceeded on her veyage.

It was stated, in defense, that the first mate had violently assaulted Nicholus the night of the twenty-fourth at the wheel, when one of the men went forward and told the crew that the mate was killing Nicholus. On the other hand it was shown that in a conversation in the orecastle in the evening the men had uttered hreats against the officers. It was alleged, in de-ense, that the men were afraid of the mate. To rebut this it was said the mate was a good office merely requiring his orders to be attended to, but was never known to call a man out of his name.

It was shown, by the second mate, that Capana, Pearege and Coggen, during the dark of night, and while it was blowing heavily, assisted, unknown o the other men, the second mate in reefing the opsails, &c. The Jury found the whole guilty, ut recommended these three to mercy.

Frederick Francis, late seaman of the frigate

ndywine, was arraigned on an indictment for stabbing another seaman, named Edward Reed, causing his death) while the vessel lay at Montevideo. He put in a plea, by Mr. Morrell, his coun-

U. S. District Court ... Tunabay, Jan. 14.

Before Judge Bens.
A Grand Jury was empaneled and received the charge of the Court. Among the charges to be presented before them are those against three white men and a black man, seamen of the bark Glen, charged with mutiny and the murder of the second mate: also the case of the seaman of the friests. Brandwine sheet the seaman of the frigate Brandywine, charged with causing the death of another scaman by stabbing him during a fight between the two. The Grand Jury retired for deliberation.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The argument in relation to the injunction asked or restraining the Corporation of the City of New-York from giving a lease of the Fulton and South Ferry, &c. to Messrs. Pierpoint, and others, and which involves the question of right of franchise as to ferries, and the power of the Legislature in regard to them, having been removed by Judge Barculo to New-York, for convenience of counsel, it was proceeded in yesterday at the Assistant Aldermen's room, City Hall, and will be resumed

Superior Court WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15. Before Judge Paine.

Grace Ferguson vs. James R. Ferguson.—Ac-

tion for divorce on the ground of infidelity, which has been tried twice before, already referred to. In addition to proof as to the state of health of Mr. F. which was adduced on the former trials, a correspondence was shown, on the present trial, to have taken place between Mr. F. and a young woman, not his wife, after his marriage to Mrs. F. and a young woman, not his wife, after his marriage to Mrs. F. in which he states to the party that he considers they are united, &c. This fact was presented to show that Mr. F. was capable of infidelity, as charged, relating to persons unknown. The Jury, after being out a few minutes, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff. Mrs. F. in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. F.

The clock case, before Judge Oakley, went to
the Jury yesterday. Verdict this forenoon.

Court of Common Plens.... Wednesday, Jan. 15.

George Johnson vs. Jona. D. Wilson and John Turner.—To recover of the Captain and Mate of the steamship Empire City, damages for assault and battery while the ship lay at Chagres in Jan. last. The man had been engaged rowing in the boat all day, between Chagres and the ship—in the evening it was all the evening it was the evening, it is alleged, the mate ill treated him, and he was also tied up by the orders of the cap-tain, and flogged. A belaying pin, during part of the difficulty, was put across his mouth, it was said, by defense, because he called upon others of the crew to prevent him being flogged. The ques-

tion for the Jury was, whether the man deserved flegging at all, and if he did, whether the flogging was unnecessarily severe or not. Verdict for

Ann Lucas vs. John I. Norton and Seymour Whiting.—By an officer of Daughters of Temperance, No. 10, against the depository of the funds; and his sureties, for refusion to pay the money over. The defense is, that the order for paying was not made by resolution of a quorum of the society. Ac. It appeared that there had been some division of the society, and it was said too unsettled to authorize the holders of the fands to pay to either party. A nonsuit was asked for

and granted. Before Judge Daly .- City of New-York vs.

Before Judge Daly.—City of New-York va.

Joseph Sandford.—To recover penalty of \$45 for

violating City Ordinance, by having stoop in front
of building project six inches on the sidewalk beyond allowed by law. Verdict for plaintiff \$250.

Josiah R. Wetherell and J. G. and W. J. Mills

vs. David Jagues and Varnum S. Mills.—Replevin as to Oyster boat No. 2, lying between Fulton and Dey sts. Mr. Jagues is lessee of the
pier or bulkhead, and Mr. V. S. Mills an officer.—

The latter seized the oyster boat on a distress
warrant for \$96 wharfage due. The law says
that on wharfage being due 24 hours, and the
Captain refuses to pay, or give security for the Captain refuses to pay, or give security for the amount, notice shall be left in writing on board, after which a levy may be made for wharfage on the goods and chattels on board. In this case the vessel berself was taken. Mr. Jaques indemnified, it was said, the officer. It was denied that authority had been given to seize the vessel.— Verdict for plaintiff, valuing the property at \$250.

Court of General Sessions ... WEDNESDRY, Jan. 15. Court of General Seasieus... Wednasory, Jan. 15.

Before Judge Beebe and Aid Griffin and Dodge.

Plea of Guilly.—George Harner, indicted for
grand larceny, in stealing a watch valued at \$45,
the property of John Pfeiffer, pleaded guilty to a
petit larceny, which plea was accepted by the
Court, and the prisoner was sentenced to the
Penitentiary for six months.

Trial for Receiving Bolen Goods.—Mathew
Week was pleaded on trial charged with receiving

Myers was placed on trial charged with receiving fourteen dozen pen anives, which had been stolen from the store of Aaron Jennings. The prosecutor testified to the their of his property and identified it. Officer Daflon proved that he arrested the boys who stole the property. One of them told him that they had sold the knives to the accused, and that they had been pawned by him at the store of Mr. Levy, in Bast Broadway. Levy identified the control of the store of the Levy in Bast Broadway. identified the prisoner as the man who pawned the property withhim. No defense but good cha-racter was offered. The case was given to the Jury, who at a late hous last night had not agreed

upon a verdict.

Plea of Guilty.—Hugh Cute, indicted for grand larceny, offered a plea of petit larceny, which the feurt accepted, in view of the fact that the witnesses for the prosecution lived at Rochester, and might therefore be difficult to be procured. He was sentenced to the City Prison for twenty days. on a verdict. Adjourned for the day.

BROOKLYN LAW COURTS.

County Court....Tuesday. Jan. 18.

Before Samuel E. Johnson, Judge of Kings County.

Evert Suydam and John A. Lott, Executors,

&c. against Eliza Van Duyne and others—Readcomplaint, answer, referee's report, notice of pendency of suit, and certificate of filing read; ordered
judgment of foreclosure and sale, with an allowspec of 21 per cent. The amount reported his byance of 21 per cent. on amount reported due, be

City Court.

Before Judge Greenwood.

Sydney B. Wiley vs. Richard Fitzpatrick.—
This was an action of assault and battery. It was not proceeded with in consequence of the absence. of one of the counsel who mutually settled tha

matter. Benjamin Palmer vs. Stephen Haynes .- This case was withdrawn, the matter being amicably settled out of Court.

Of twenty-six cases on the calendar, twelve have been disposed of, leaving fourteen to be determined. Would that our other Courts "would termined. Would that our other Courts "would go and do likewise."

Bergen against Dougherty: Goodrick against The Corporation of Brooklyn.—These two causes were set down for trial to day, but owing to the engagement of Mr. Crist, counsel for the defendant in the first, and plaintiff in the last, the first

case was put over to Friday, and the latter ron

Land Limitation.

To the Editor of The Tribun-The fourth section of the second number of PRO. GRESS PAMPHLETS, which will be issued by the undersigned at Cincinnati on the 15th instant, con.

tains the following: What is the natural and, of course, just limit to one's right to the soil? What is the boundary between rightful ownership and wrongful mono-

poly 7 There is no difficulty in fixing this limit; nature, herself, has fixed it in man's capacity. It is the will of God that every human being shall have ree scope-room enough to exercise all his p ers. No one is cramped or constrained in any direction of beneficial effort, by the arrangements of Providence as indicated in the true relations of things. The right of free movement and unconstrained exertion is one of the natural rights of man. This right prescribes the boundary of man's right to the land. As much as is necessary to give

his powers ample space for action—the usu fruct of so much land is his property against the world. The author is not, by any means, the first to assert this natural law of land limitation. It has been demonstrated by the highest authority known in Political Philosephy. John Locke, in his masterly work on Government, has clearly set the boun-

daries of man's rightful possession of the soil, in the following language: "Whether we consider natural reason, which ells us that men being once born, have a right to their preservation, and consequently to meat and drink, and such other things as nature affords for their subsistence; or revelation, which gives us an account of those grants God made of the world to Adam and to Noah and his sons, it is very clear, that God, who, as King David says, 'has given the earth to the children of men'; gave it to mankind in common. "God has given us all things richly is the voice of reason confirmed by inspiration. But how far has he given us to enjoy?— As much as any one can make use of to any advantage before it spoils. " " As much land as a man tills, plants, improves, cultivates, and can use the product of, so much is his property. He gave it (the land) to the use of industrious and rational, and labor was to be his title to it. Nature has and will set the measure of property by the extent of man's labor, and the convenien-

have room for as good and as large a possession after the other had taken out his, as before it was Such is the limit prescribed by Nature, by rea son, by justice and by revelation. This limit fully meets the idea of property, as laid down by Whewell in his Moral Philosophy, in which he bases the existence of the right of property on the "Free Agency of Man and the Peace and Or ... der of Society." It is necessary that man-that all men-have a free right to land to enable them to execute their free will in the fulfillment of their mission. It is also necessary that every one should limit his control over the soil to the capaci-ty of his labor, in order that all others may enjoy the same space for freedom, and the peace and or-

ces of life; nor could his enjoyment consume more than a small part; so that it was impossible for

any man, in this way, to intrench upon the right of another, or to acquire to himself a property to the prejudice of his neighbors who would still

the same space for freedom, and the peace solder of society be preserved.

To this limit all mankind must come before homes and plenty can be secured to all. The possession of land beyond this limit is monopoly and wrong; indeed, one cannot go beyond this limit unless he do so by the authority of law. He cannot naturally hold more than his labor requires to make it productive. All that any one holds above this is held solely by the force of human law, and because his follow men are in the labor market, because his fellow men are in the labor market, offering to unite their toil with his to help him. plant and cultivate the extent he may choose to-monopolise. Land Monopoly and Slavery are monopolise. Land Monopoly and Slavery are concomitants of each other; on the contrary, Land Limitation and Freedom go hand in hand.

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS will number from ten to fifteen, and can be ordered at \$1 for the series, \$1 for a dozen copies of any number, or 10 cents the single copy, containing 32 pages. No. 2 is entitled The Landlord.

L. A. HINE.